

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4730. 號一卅月八年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

日四初月八年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Montevideo, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 123, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BANK & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila. CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. CAMERON & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Yokohama, Kobe, Chawford & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—E. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BELLION, Esq. ADAM LING, Esq.  
H. L. DABRYNIE, Esq. WILLIAM REINERS, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.  
At 3 months' notice 8% per annum.  
" 6 " " 4% " "  
" 12 " " 5% " "

D. A. J. GROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES of Interest ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

THE CHARTERED MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL, £750,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £151,500.10.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES of Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank discounts local bills, payable in Hongkong, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Present Rate of Discount for approved short sight acceptances, 5% per annum.

Rates for Advances, according to terms required, may be ascertained on application.

H. E. NELSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

## RECENTLY ARRIVED.

## FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINNERS and PLUMBERS' SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

MONDAY,

the 2nd September, 1878, at 2 p.m., at the Residence of Mr F. S. HUFFAM, "Ball's Court,"

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

English-made Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in Green Rep.

Blackwood Marble-top Centre Table, English-made Walnut Whatnots and Occasional Tables.

Chimney Glasses, Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Lamps, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Clocks, Vases, and Ornaments.

Extension Dining Table, Whatnots, Card Table, Sideboard, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Glassware, and Plated Ware.

English-made Mahogany Wardrobes, Cheval Glasses and Toilet Glasses, Iron Bedsteads.

Blackwood Marble-top Washstands, Marble-top Toilet Tables, Desks, Glass Bookcase and Sundry Books, Plants, &c.

One COTTAGE PIANO, by J. BROADWOOD and SON.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 31st August.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 26, 1878.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY and MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the Public from the 2nd to the 30th SEPTEMBER NEXT. Residents wishing to refer to Books in the Library during that period can do so by Application to the Secretary.

By Order, H. L. DENNY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

## HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS.

CARBOLIC ACID, the best disinfectant.

PORECLAIN ICE PITCHERS.

KELLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

VEYRON'S CAFETIERES.

CURCIE and ADER'S CLARETS.

Bass's ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

French JAMS.

Scotch OATMEAL.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN-GRASS SEED.

TEA TASTER'S CUPS, POTS, SCALES and TIME GLASSES.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

French SUMMER SHOES.

CHRISTY'S HATS.

Bass's ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

PEARL TOILET SOAP.

English HAMS.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

CHOICE PORT for Invalids.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

CURACAO, MARASCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.

HANDRIE'S PERFUMERY.

Bass's ALE, by Foster, highly recommended for purity, and the extreme Care used in Bottling.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, July 17, 1878.

## SAYLE & Co.

## VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK will Commence on

WEDNESDAY, August 7th, and be Continued for 23 Days ONLY.

MAGNIFICENT FANCY SILKS, Reduced to \$1.00 per Yard.

PLAIN COLOURED FRENCH SILKS, " 65 Cents.

BEST QUALITY JAPANESE SILKS, " 50 "

FANCY GRENADINE DRESS GOODS.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED MUSLIN DRESS GOODS.

LAWNS, HOLLANDS, GINGHAMS.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

COLLARS and CUFFS.

At about Half Price.

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACE GOODS.

At less than Cost Price.

A Lot of HANDSOMELY TRIMMED French and English-made UNDER-LINEN, at One Quarter of former Prices.

A Lot of CORSETS, Best-make and Shape, quite perfect at \$1.50.

15,000 Yards of REMNANTS, comprising:—FLANNELS, PRINTS, CALICOES, &c., &c., at ridiculously low prices.

A few Baskets of RIBBON REMNANTS, marked Exceedingly Cheap.

This EXTRAORDINARY SALE will terminate on September 1st.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be carried on as usual during the Sale.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of (£1) ONE POUND STERLING per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

## CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 1st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## LOST.

A WHITE FOX TERRIER SLUT, with Brown uncut Ears, answers to the Name of "ROSE." The Finder, on Returning the Animal to the Undersigned, will be substantially Rewarded.

ALEXANDER LEVY, At Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, August 30, 1878.

## SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS.

CARBOLIC ACID, the best disinfectant.

PORECLAIN ICE PITCHERS.

KELLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

VEYRON'S CAFETIERES.

CURCIE and ADER'S CLARETS.

Bass's ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

French JAMS.

Scotch OATMEAL.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN-GRASS SEED.

TEA TASTER'S CUPS, POTS, SCALES and TIME GLASSES.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

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CHOICE PORT for Invalids.

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CURACAO, MARASCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.

HANDRIE'S PERFUMERY.

Bass's ALE, by Foster, highly recommended for purity, and the extreme Care used in Bottling.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, July 17, 1878.

## SAYLE & Co.

## VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

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WEDNESDAY, August 7th, and be Continued for 23 Days ONLY.

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PLAIN COLOURED FRENCH SILKS, " 65 Cents.

BEST QUALITY JAPANESE SILKS, " 50 "

FANCY GRENADINE DRESS GOODS.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED MUSLIN DRESS GOODS.

LAWNS, HOLLANDS, GINGHAMS.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

COLLARS and CUFFS.

At about Half Price.

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACE GOODS.

At less than Cost Price.

A Lot of HANDSOMELY TRIMMED French and English-made UNDER-LINEN, at One Quarter of former Prices.

A Lot of CORSETS, Best-make and Shape, quite perfect at \$1.50.

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SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.



## Mails.



**STEAM FOR**  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton, and  
London direct.

Also,  
**Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.**

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
KASHGAR, Captain E. J. BAKER, will  
leave this on SATURDAY, the 7th  
September, at Noon.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent,  
Hongkong, August 29, 1878. se7

### Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "BELGIC" will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, at  
8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to  
Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.  
A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.  
For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 97, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, August 14, 1878. se11

### Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our  
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on  
the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.  
China, March 8, 1878. se6

#### NOTICE.

THE Underigned begs to notify that  
the MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA of  
Tokio, Japan, has opened a branch in this  
Port, and the Underigned has been ap-  
pointed their Agent in Hongkong.

HERMIOH SHUGIO.  
Office No. 4, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, August 19, 1878. se19

#### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
late Mr J. J. dos REMEDIOS in our  
Firm CEASED on the 31st July, 1878.  
Mr AGOSTINHO GUILHERME RO-  
MANO and Mr ALEXANDRE ANTONIO  
dos REMEDIOS have this Day been  
admitted Partners therein.  
Our Firm now consists of Mr J. H. dos  
REMEDIOS, Mr A. G. ROMANO, and  
Mr A. A. dos REMEDIOS & Co.  
J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878. se9

#### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm  
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. de12

#### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Underigned in the Chinese Mail,  
華字日報 (Fah Tze Yat Po),  
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.  
Hongkong, April 8, 1878.

#### NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr LEONG YOCK CHAI,  
as Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under the new regime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.  
KONG OHIM,  
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

### HONG LIST.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST  
in English and Chinese, con-  
taining the Names of all the most  
important Companies, Institutions  
and Mercantile Houses in the  
Colony.  
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50  
per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

## For Sale.

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.  
Loaves.)  
OUT LOAF SUGAR.  
CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent).  
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R.  
(in diamond) 4 IIII\*.  
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.  
(in diamond) 4 IIII\*.  
MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.  
(in diamond) 4 IIII\*.  
FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R.  
(in diamond) 4 IIII\*.  
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.  
(in diamond) 4 IIII\*.  
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and  
MOLASSES.  
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.  
RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.  
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.  
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.  
BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).  
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit  
Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to  
THE MANAGER,  
CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED,  
East Point,  
Hongkong.  
March 5, 1878. se5

#### FOR SALE.

Ex "Elizabeth Childs,"  
THE GENUINE APOLLINARIS  
WATER:  
In Cases of 50 large Stone Bottles,  
\$9 per Case.  
In Cases of 50 small Stone Bottles,  
\$6½ per Case.  
Ex Steamship "Asia."  
TIVOLI BEER:  
In Cases of 8 dozen White Pint Bottles,  
\$15 per Case.  
WIELER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1878. se6

#### FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH  
Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES,  
with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.  
Apply to  
D. NOWROJEE,  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, July 11, 1878. tl

#### NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I  
and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZEL,  
Ph.D. Tubingen.  
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF per Part.  
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

#### FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit  
Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.  
Apply to  
GAS COMPANY,  
West Point.  
Hongkong, June 19, 1878. se19

#### WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now  
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL Office.

### THE CHINA REVIEW

No. 1 OF VOL. VII.  
WILL CONTAIN, AMONG OTHER ARTICLES,  
The Chinese in Borneo.  
Jottings from the Book of Rites.  
The Character "Fan."  
Sketches in the Life of K'ung Ming.  
&c., &c.  
China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, August 14, 1878.

#### INSURANCES.

### THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR- ANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, are prepared to Grant  
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the  
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-  
count of 20 per cent.  
Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in  
China.  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.  
MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of \$10,000 on any Buildings—or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

## Insurances.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

**Marine Department.**  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

**Life Department.**  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

### MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

### YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO- CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....104,000  
Total Capital and accumu-  
lations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUCAS, Esq.  
C. KRESS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries:  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:  
Messrs. BARRING, BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and  
the Principal Ports in the East.

### POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS  
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
annually distributed among all Contribu-  
tors of Business in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ool

### CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third, being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

### QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

### LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE on Buildings or  
on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first-class Lives up to \$10,000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

## To Let.

TO LET.  
IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,  
formerly known as the Blue Houses,  
situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BAREMENT of  
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or  
together, as required, with immediate pos-  
session.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole  
House or in Flats, with  
immediate possession.

As also,  
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-  
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING  
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at  
Wanchai. These may be had in Apart-  
ments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-  
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking  
on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.  
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,  
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,  
MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.  
TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED  
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,  
Praya Central.

Apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.  
A THREE-STORY DWELLING  
HOUSE, No. 113, Queen's Road  
East (Spring Gardens). Water laid on.

Apply to  
D. NOWROJEE,  
HONGKONG HOTEL.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

TO LET.  
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,  
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley  
St.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, Aug. 19, 1878.

TO LET.  
HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
with Godowns attached.  
Houses No. 4, and 9, Seymour Terrace.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1873.

### Intimations.

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.  
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.  
SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.  
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for  
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,  
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000  
Surplus.....\$5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the  
above Company, are prepared to Accept  
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon  
terms very favourable to the assured.  
For full information and particulars,  
apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

### AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,  
and to  
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
OF RUSSIA.

THE above has pleasure to inform the  
public of Hongkong that he has ob-  
tained the assistance of Mr Griffith (for  
many years manager and principal operator  
to Mr Saunders of Shanghai), and having  
carefully arranged the light of his New  
Studio and secured the newest and best  
appliances for obtaining the highest excel-  
lence in his work, he is now ready to pro-  
duce all the Latest Novelties in Photo-  
graphic Portraiture.—A large and varied  
Assortment of Views always ready. Superior  
Enlargements made at shortest notice.

Studio, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 58.  
CHINA SEA.

PRINCE RIVER—TIENTSIN DISTRICT.  
Taku Bar Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the  
4th Instant, a Fixed WHITE LIGHT  
was Exhibited, and will continue to be  
shown, on the China Merchants' Steam  
Navigation Company's Hulk "Aden," now  
moored outside the Taku Bar in 17 feet  
low water ordinary springs.

The Light, which is dioptric, is 86 feet  
above the water line, and should be visible  
10 miles on clear nights.

Latitude 39° 55' N.  
Longitude 117° 50' 30" E.  
The Red Buoy, which is distant  
8½ miles, bears N. 85° W.

By order of the Inspector General of  
Customs,  
GERALD E. WELLESLEY,  
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.  
Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Shanghai, August 12, 1878. se6

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS  
are requested to send in Account of  
the Business Contributed for the Half-  
year ended 30th June, 1878, on or before  
the 31st Instant, on which Date the Ac-  
counts will be Closed.

By Order of the Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1878. se1

### G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS  
AND BOOKS.  
48, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1878. se20

### W. BAIL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET  
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.  
PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1876. se1

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Following NOTICE TO MARINERS  
is published for general information.  
By Command,  
J. M. PRICE,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1878.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a dangerous  
rocky patch exists in the fairway into Mira  
Bay.

The following Magnetic bearings are from  
it:—  
Pung Head,.....N. 16° W.  
South end of Bassett Island, N. 87° W.  
East Ninpin Rock and  
South part of South S. 55° W.  
Ninpin in line,.....

North-east Head Tamkai, S. 25° W.  
This patch, about 40 feet long by 30 feet  
broad, extends in a North-east direction  
with 8 fathoms of water on it at low water  
springs and 15 fathoms close to.

J. DIXON,  
Staff Commander, R.N.  
H. M. S. Victor Emanuel,  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1878. se17

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TEN-  
DERS for the PRIVILEGE OF  
PREPARING and SELLING PREPAR-  
ED OPIUM within the Colony for the  
Term of One, Two, or Three Years from  
the 1st of March, 1879, under the Provisions  
of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858 will be received  
at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the  
23rd September, 1878.

Each Tender should specify the Monthly  
Payment offered for the period above-  
mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to  
accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than  
the sum the Governor thinks a fair price  
for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in  
Council will grant Licenses direct under  
Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such  
further steps as may be necessary to realize  
a fair price.

By Command, J. M. PRICE,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

### NOTICE.

LESSEES of Lots on the British Settle-  
ment of Shamsen, Canton, are hereby  
requested to pay the amounts due on their  
several Lots as Annual Ground Rent into  
H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th  
September, 1878.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not  
been paid on the 4th September next will  
be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s  
Government.

H. F. RANOE,  
H. M. Consul.  
H. M. Consulate,  
Canton, August 21, 1878. se5

### MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities  
of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA  
WATER have recently been imported to  
Hongkong, we caution the Public against  
purchasing any that does not bear the name  
"MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.  
Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped  
with a pamphlet printed on paper which  
has the words "LANMAN & KEMP,  
NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHERS & Co. are our only  
Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida  
Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP,  
New York, July 9, 1878. se29

## Intimations.

### A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,  
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO  
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.  
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES  
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.</



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rates affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only—  
Letters, 18 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—

	Via San Francisco, or Honolulu.	Via Hongkong, or Brindisi.
Letters, —	25	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), Mexico (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), Salvador (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.).

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru —	16	34	38	12
Letters, —	None	12	12	6
Registration, —	4	4	6	6
Newspapers, —	8	8	10	10
Books & Patterns, —	8	8	10	10

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.A.), Newfoundland.—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
Letters, —	16	16	20	12
Registration, —	12	12	12	6
Newspapers, —	4	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	8	10	10

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua.—

	Letters, —	Registration, —	Newspapers, —	Books & Patterns, —
Letters, —	34	38	12	12
Registration, —	4	4	6	6
Newspapers, —	8	8	10	10
Books & Patterns, —	8	8	10	10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, — 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, — 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, — 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.  
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indexes.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rate which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post: viz.—Metal boxes, porcelain, China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, blades, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of oils, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.—  
1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees, rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.—  
1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Iodine, Ior, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious to mankind.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony."

The above does not apply to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondents for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton, by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—  
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatwain, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—  
In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.  
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters, or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—  
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns.—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

August 30, 1878.

Lata. Page. Lata. Page.

Abbott, Mrs. A.	1	Lo Sauvage, G.B.I.	1
Aky, Myran	1	regd. Lie, Koo Tay	1
Antoine, Moser	1	Lo Yam Ting, Mrs.	1
Beal, Mrs.			



*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

**Section.**

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

**Section.**  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Sailing Vessels										
Albert Russell	3	c	Carver	Amer.	bge.	782	July	15	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Albyn's Isle	2	k	Burgess	Brit.	bge.	380	Aug.	16	Rozario & Co.	
Aldebaran	3	k	Cole	Brit.	bge.	398	Aug.	30	Chinese	
Alva	3	k	Kouza	Port.	sh.	631	July	16	Brandao & Co.	
Arabia	8	k	Ellenfoth	Brit.	sh.	1188	Aug.	2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Callao
Athene	4	c	Findlay	Brit.	bge.	605	July	16	Olyphant & Co.	New York
Balcary	3	k	Kimmond	Brit.	bge.	476	Aug.	22	Siemssen & Co.	
Benefactor	4	k	Hagedorn	Amer.	bge.	596	Aug.	2	Russell & Co.	New York
Bertie Biglow	3	k	Ferguson	Brit.	sh.	1142	July	28	Meyer & Co.	London
Carl	2	k	Thomson	Ger.	bg.	215	Aug.	30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin
Carl Ritter	2	k	Mizer	Ger.	bge.	596	Aug.	19	Siemssen & Co.	
Catharba	4	k	Schultz	Ger.	bge.	344	Aug.	18	Kduard Schellhass & Co.	
Centennial	5	k	Bearee	Amer.	sh.	1286	Aug.	21	Butterfield & Swire	
Ceylon	3	k	Kelly	Amer.	bge.	681	Aug.	5	Olyphant & Co.	Nagasaki
Charlotte Andrews	3	c	Place	Brit.	bge.	356	June	19	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney
Coeran	3	h	.....	Amer.	sch.	188	July	18	W. H. Ray	
Corduan	3	k	Bertaud	Foh.	bge.	459	Aug.	19	Remedios & Co.	
Corrientes	7	c	Jobes	Brit.	bge.	598	Aug.	1	Olyphant & Co.	
Dartmouth	7	h	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	915	Aug.	6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Singapore
Dharwar	7	c	Freebody	Brit.	sh.	1300	Aug.	17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg
Dirigo	3	c	Staples	Amer.	bge.	684	July	14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
Elvador	5	k	Fondini	Ital.	bge.	646	Aug.	2	D. Musco & Co.	
Forward	4	k	Vandervord	Brit.	bge.	744	Aug.	11	Rozario & Co.	
Franklin	3	k	Bruneat	Foh.	bge.	558	Aug.	2	Meyer & Co.	Quinhon
Glamorganshire	3	k	McEachern	Brit.	bge.	456	Aug.	2	H. Kier & Co.	Poochoo
Glamorganshire	3	k	Riches	Brit.	sh.	771	Aug.	7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hlogo
Glory	2	h	Buckoth	Siam.	bge.	427	Aug.	19	Chinese	
Gollah	4	k	Dentzai	Chinese	bge.	642	July	11	Chinese	
Hansa	4	k	Donsken	Ger.	bge.	499	Aug.	28	Wieler & Co.	
Highlander	1	k	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1352	June	19	Captain	
Hylton Castle	2	k	Scott	Brit.	bge.	548	Aug.	29	Kin-tye-long	
Josephus	3	c	Rogers	Amer.	sh.	1470	July	16	Russell & Co.	San Francisco
Kate Katham	4	c	Pitkethly	Brit.	bge.	275	July	4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Poochoo
Kenton	3	c	Colvin	Brit.	bge.	667	June	8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Landseer	7	c	Knowles	Amer.	sh.	1418	July	23	Douglas Lapaik & Co.	
Lizzie Perry	2	k	Pitman	Brit.	bge.	1122	Aug.	26	Meyer & Co.	Wauchal
Lodore	2	k	Jones	Brit.	sh.	860	June	19	Meyer & Co.	Clearad
Lottie Moore	4	k	Hudson	Amer.	bge.	895	July	22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Victoria, B.C.
Madeleine	1	k	.....	Foh.	bge.	416	Aug.	22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Mulla II	4	k	Ganser	Ger.	bg.	515	Aug.	6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Bonchoi
Maritime	7	c	Elliot	Brit.	sh.	1500	Aug.	22	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Martha Brockelmann	3	k	Elliot	Ger.	bge.	488	Aug.	24	Meyer & Co.	
Mary Fraser	3	k	Dexter	Brit.	sh.	1174	Aug.	11	Meyer & Co.	
May	4	k	Plumley	Brit.	3m.s.	237	Aug.	4	Olyphant & Co.	Wellington, N.Z.
McNear	7	c	Taylor	Amer.	sh.	1308	July	22	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Moneta	4	c	Bisset	Brit.	bge.	621	Aug.	1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Moss Glen	4	k	Nichols	Brit.	bge.	549	May	29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Penrith	2	k	Worington	Brit.	bge.	549	July	29	Melchers & Co.	
Pi De Ma De	2	k	Jarek	Siam.	bge.	455	Aug.	11	Kin-tye-long	
Prince Amadeo	4	k	Linskill	Brit.	sh.	1602	July	30	Messageries Maritimes	Portland (Oregon)
Prince Louis	7	c	Moore	Brit.	sh.	1829	July	29	Olyphant & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Rapid	2	h	Hinsbring	Siam.	bge.	462	Aug.	5	Chinese	Clearad
Rosie Welt	1	c	Welt	Amer.	sh.	.....	Aug.	21	Captain	Clearad
Saga	3	k	Silfverparre	Swed.	bge.	455	Aug.	29	Captain	
Sarah Bell	4	k	Ditchburn	Brit.	bge.	812	July	16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
Silas Fish	4	k	Williams	Amer.	bge.	702	May	27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Sis Charles Napier	3	k	French	Brit.	sh.	1161	May	27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
Southern Cross	7	c	Burness	Amer.	sh.	1170	Aug.	29	Captain	
Stanfield	3	k	Dudley	Brit.	bge.	670	Aug.	29	Order	
Ste. Adressa	3	k	Lorcy	Foh.	bge.	590	Aug.	7	Korowitz & Co.	
Sunstra	3	k	Clough	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept.	6	Russell & Co.	
Sumner R. Mead	4	k	Dixon	Amer.	sh.	1117	July	15	Russell & Co.	New York
Tanton	4	k	Armstrong	Brit.	sh.	687	Aug.	4	Siemssen & Co.	
The Tweed	7	c	Bice	Brit.	sh.	1745	July	16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Singapore
Trowbridge	7	k	Stapledon	Brit.	sh.	1287	Aug.	19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Tyburnia	4	k	Golder	Brit.	bge.	948	June	19	Olyphant & Co.	
Varuna	3	k	Sachan	Ger.	bge.	496	Aug.	22	Wieler & Co.	
Venus	3	k	Ribeiro	Port.	bge.	402	Aug.	7	Remedios & Co.	Shanghai

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
<i>Mesane</i> .....	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	14	.....	.....	.....
<i>Moderate</i> .....	6 o	British	corvette	1485	11	350	Aug. 22	J. G. Mead
<i>Moorehen</i> .....	6 k	British	gunboat	450	4	60	Aug. 23	W. Carey
<i>Ranger</i> .....	6 o	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	Aug. 27	H. D. Manley
<i>Shannon</i> .....	6 o	British	iron-clad	3397	9	350	Aug. 31	W. B. Grant
<i>Victor Emanuel</i> .....	6 o	British	Commander's flag-ship	3037	20	.....	.....	Commander Watson

MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Ajatt	for London, &c.
*Obinkiang	British
*Djemnah	French
Hao-san	Chinese
Hae-hing	Chinese
Hanyang	British
Hesperia	for London, &c.
Hwalyuen	Chinese
Isouaddy	French
Kangas	British
Kiang-foo	Chinese
Kiang-poo	Chinese
Kiang-wat	Chinese
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Kiang-yung	Chinese
Lee Yuen	Chinese
Mall	Chinese
Meriontshehste	for New York
Pookong	British
Ping-on	British
Sin Nanping	British
Spake Hall	for London, &c.
Watrehven	for London, &c.

ing	Chinese
	American
ru	British
g	Japanese
g	Chinese
	British
	Chinese
	Chinese
Shanghai sailing vessels	
aylor	British bar
	British scho
Wattana	British bar
	Siamese shi
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rown	for Auckland
	for New Yo
	British bar
	British bar
	British bar
rooster	for New Yo
Phillips	British bar
	British bar

Louise	British
Louisa	British
Martha	C. Rica
Maria	Malta
Mount Lebanon	British
Notrmahal	British
Ocean Pearl	America
Omega	British
Paul Jones	American
Seaman's Bride	Siamese
Scarpia	for Loc
Siam	Siamese
Takking	for Lon
Therophylla	for Lon
Titanic	for Lon
Tyda	British
Vesta	America
W. H. Beale	America
Wilhelm Homoyet	German
Windover	British

**MAN-OF-WAR**

Cyclop	German
Horiot	H. M.
Kestrel	H. M.
Kita Hsing	Chinese

Corrected to Saturday, August 31st, 1878.

**At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican**

1990

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Name.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪
" " Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	350	300	花旗烟猪
" " Foochow, . . .	220	200	福州烟猪
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛
" " Roast, . . . "	160	140	燒牛肉
" " Soup, . . . "	110	100	湯肉
" " Steak, . . . "	160	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" " Tongue, fresh, each	320	300	牛腳
" " " corned, . . .	320	300	鹹牛
" " Head, . . . "	500	450	牛頭
" " Heart, . . . "	140	130	牛心
" " Hump, Salt . . . catty	160	140	牛肩
" " Feet, . . . each	50	40	牛腳
" " Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	牛腰
" " Tail, . . . "	110	100	牛尾
" " Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
" " Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	350	300	花旗火腿
" " Chinese, . . . "	220	200	金華火腿
" " English . . . "	400	350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊牌骨
" " Leg, . . . "	180	160	羊腩
" " Shoulder, . . . "	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50	猪臟
" " Feet, . . . "	100	90	猪脚
" " Fry, . . . "	110	100	猪雜
" " Head, . . . "	90	80	猪頭
" " Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
" " Kidneys, . . . "	80	70	猪腰
" " Liver, . . . lb.	110	100	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	猪牌骨
" " Corned, . . . "	150	140	鹹猪肉
" " Leg, . . . "	160	150	猪腿
" " Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭脚
" " Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" " Kidneys, . . . "	80	70	羊腰
" " Liver, . . . "	140	130	羊肝
Sticking Pig, . . . "	\$2.50	\$1.75	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	130	猪核
Veal, . . . "	160	140	牛仔肉

來路烟猪  
花旗烟猪  
福州烟猪

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . . . "	160	140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . . . "	110	100	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . . . . "	160	140	牛肉起
Bullocks' Brains, . . . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	320	300	牛腳
" " corned, . . . . . "	320	300	鹹牛腳
" Head, . . . . . "	500	450	牛頭
" Heart, . . . . . "	140	130	牛心
" Hump, Salt . . . . . catty	160	140	牛肩
" Feet, . . . . . each	50	40	牛腳
" Kidneys, . . . . . "	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . . . "	110	100	牛尾
" Liver, . . . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭
Hams, American, . . . . . lb.	350	300	花旗腿
" Chinese, . . . . . "	220	200	金華火腿
" English . . . . . "	400	350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . . . "	180	160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . . . . "	180	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . . . "	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . . . catty	60	50	豬臟
" Feet, . . . . . "	100	90	豬腳
" Ery, . . . . . "	110	100	豬蹄
" Head, . . . . . "	90	80	豬頭
" Heart, . . . . . each	60	50	豬心
" Kidneys, . . . . . "	80	70	豬腰
" Liver, . . . . . lb.	110	100	豬肝
Pork Chop, . . . . . catty	160	150	豬排
" Corned, . . . . . "	150	140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . . . "	160	150	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . . . "	110	100	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . . . "	80	70	羊腰
" Liver, . . . . . "	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pig, . . . . . "	\$2.50	\$1.75	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . . . catty	140	130	猪心核
Veal, . . . . . "	160	140	牛仔肉

鐵雞鳩  
班鴨

Eggs, Hen . . . . .	doz.	100	—	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . . .	catty	180	160	鷄
Geese, . . . . .	"	140	130	鵝
Partridges, . . . . .	each	320	300	鶇
Pheasants, Canton, live, pairs		\$1.75	1.50	鵲城山雞
Pigeons, . . . . .	each	130	120	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . . . .	"	750	700	省城家兔
Rice Birds, . . . . .	doz.	400	—	禾雀
Snipe, . . . . .	each	130	120	沙道
Turkeys, Cock, . . . . .	catty	400	300	火雞公
" Hen, . . . . .	"	300	280	火雞母

乾魚魚魚  
肚鯽赤

Codfish, Salt,	"	160	—	鹹魚
Orabs,	"	80	50	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	100	90	魚
Dace,	"	80	70	魚
Dog Fish,	"	60	40	魚
Eels, Congor	"	60	50	沙
" Fresh water	"	110	100	魚
" Yellow	"	110	100	鱔
File Fish,	"	80	70	淡
Fresh Fish, Large	"	120	100	魚
" Small	"	80	60	鱗
Frog,	"	140	120	魚
Garoupa,	"	140	130	仔
Gudgeon,	"	90	80	魚
Gurnard,	"	100	90	魚
Haddock,	"	00	80	魚
Herrings, fresh	"	60	60	魚
" smoked	box	\$1.00	—	鱈
Live Fish,	catty	140	130	魚
Lobsters,	"	160	160	美
Mullet,	"	80	70	魚
" Red	"	120	110	魚
Parrot Fish,	"	90	80	紅
Perch,	"	80	70	魚
Pike,	"	120	110	魚
Plaice,	"	100	90	魚
Pomfret, White	"	120	—	花
Pomfret, Black	"	110	100	魚
Prawns,	"	160	140	蝦
Ray,	"	50	40	魚
Rock Fish,	"	120	100	沙
Rosch,	"	120	10	狗
Salmon, Canton.	"	110	90	魚

Shark, young	..	catty	50	40	鯊魚
Skate,	..	..	70	60	鰐魚
Shrimps,	..	..	50	40	蝦
Snappers,	..	..	110	100	立魚
Soles, Fresh	..	..	130	120	擡沙魚
Tench,	..	..	100	90	鯽魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,	..	..	250	200	鱉
Whiting,	..	..	70	60	明魚青

Apples, California, . . .	catty	250	—	舊金山平菓
„ Tientsin, . . .	„	250	200	天津平菓
Bananas, fragrant, . . .	„	50	40	香蕉
„ common, . . .	„	25	20	古里蕉
Carzambola, common, . . .	„	30	23	三稜
„ (Mandarin) . . .	„	30	60	楊桃
Chestnuts, . . .	„	100	—	板栗
Citron, . . .	„	100	80	風香緣子
Cocoanuts . . .	each	50	40	椰子
Currants, . . .	bottle	220	—	細葡
Custard Apples, . . .	each	70	50	番荔枝
Dates, . . .	bottle	500	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried, . . .	„	500	400	無花果
„ Green, . . .	each	25	20	無花果
Guavas, . . .	catty	30	20	花桔
Lemons, China, . . .	„	50	40	檸檬
Lichees, Dried, . . .	„	200	160	荔枝乾
Grapes, Tientsin, . . .	„	250	200	天津葡萄
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .	„	400	300	龍眼乾
„ Fresh, . . .	„	60	50	龍眼
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	„	60	50	山竹子
Musk Melons, . . .	catty	40	30	香瓜
Oltres, green, . . .	„	40	30	青白櫛
Oranges, (Cocle) O'ton new, „	„	50	40	青橙
Papaw, . . .	„	60	50	木瓜
Pears, Russet, . . .	„	60	50	沙梨
Persimons, . . .	„	60	50	牛心柿
Pine-apples, . . .	each	30	20	菠蘿
Plantains, common . . .	catty	25	20	蕉
„ (Brides), . . .	„	100	90	新蕉
Plums, (Nanhwa), . . .	„	60	50	南華李
Pomegranate, . . .	each	50	40	石榴
Prunes, Dried, . . .	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, (ribbed) . . .	each	80	60	桑麻柚
Raisins, Muscatel, . . .	bottle	600	500	桑提乾
Tamarinds, . . .	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts, . . .	„	110	100	核桃
„ Green, . . .	„	80	40	青桃
Water Melon, . . .	„	25	20	西瓜
Water Chestnuts, . . .	„	60	50	扁蹄

Asparagus, . . . . .	tin	600	400	菜
Bamboo Shoots, . . . . .	catty	45	40	筍
Beans, sprout, . . . . .	catty	20	16	芽
" Long, Dolichos, . . . . .	"	80	50	角
Best Root, Shanghai, . . . . .	each	25	20	豆
Bottle Gourd, . . . . .	"	80	25	上海紅
Brussels, . . . . .	"	30	25	蘆瓜
Brijials, . . . . .	catty	25	20	白
Carrots, . . . . .	catty	100	—	紅茄
Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	"	120	—	羅
Chilies, Dried, . . . . .	"	100	80	本地
" Green, . . . . .	"	40	30	辣椒
" Red, . . . . .	"	40	30	青
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	20	—	花
Curry Stuff, English, . . . . .	"	60	50	辣
Egg Plant, . . . . .	"	20	—	黃
Garlic, . . . . .	"	40	35	加
Ginger, . . . . .	"	25	20	矮
" Young . . . . .	"	30	20	瓜
Gourd, make . . . . .	"	20	—	頭
Green Sprouts . . . . .	"	80	20	蒜
Horse Radish, Shanghai, . . . . .	"	200	—	子
Lettuce, English, . . . . .	each	10	—	絲
" Chinese . . . . .	catty	60	50	瓜
Maize, Green Corn, . . . . .	each	30	20	菜
Mint, . . . . .	bunch	10	—	蘭
Okra, . . . . .	catty	50	40	芥
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	"	80	70	大
" Green . . . . .	"	40	80	英
Parley, Chinese, . . . . .	"	160	—	國
" English, . . . . .	bunch	10	5	人
Potatoes, Macao, . . . . .	catty	50	40	生
" Japanese, . . . . .	"	30	25	菜
" Shanghai, . . . . .	"	80	25	生
" Californid, . . . . .	"	80	—	菜
Pumpkins, . . . . .	"	12	10	生
Radishes, White, . . . . .	"	40	30	菜
Scallions, . . . . .	"	30	25	生
Sesamum, . . . . .	"	80	70	葱
Shalots, . . . . .	"	80	40	頭
Squash, bottle . . . . .	"	20	15	葱
" bitter . . . . .	catty	20	15	菜
Tomatoes, . . . . .	"	100	60	生
Turnips, Salt, . . . . .	"	25	20	葱
" Chinese, . . . . .	"	25	20	菜
Water Cress, . . . . .	bunch	20	10	生
Water Lily Root, . . . . .	catty	30	25	葱
Water Caltrops, . . . . .	"	25	20	菜
Yams, . . . . .	"	120	110	角

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The body of a Chinaman was picked up in the harbour to-day, in an advanced state of decomposition.

The P. & O. S. S. *Hindustan*, with the outward mails, was expected to leave Singapore for this port this (Saturday) afternoon.

It is stated that Mr F. S. Hufham was given up by the Governor of Macao upon receipt of a second order by telegram to hand him over to the Hongkong Government.

The Rev. T. G. Selby will officiate to-morrow at Union Church. The Communion will be solemnized at the conclusion of the forenoon service.

There will be a Parade and Inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades at the Cross Roads, opposite the Central Fire Brigade Station, at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

*Genievre de Brabant* is announced for performance to-night by the Royal English Opera Company; the pieces will, we believe, be one of the best placed on the stage by the Company. "La Fille de Madame Augot" is to be repeated on Monday.

We notice from the report of the San Francisco Chief of Police that, during the twelve months from 1st July '77 to 30th June '78, the value of property reported stolen in that city was \$193,869, and the value of property recovered was \$110,505.10. The population is 310,000.

In addition to robberies reported from the houses of Mr Justice Russell, and the Hon. C. C. Smith (a farewell attention in the latter case, we suppose), another is authoritatively reported at the Albany. Mr Bradlee Smith's house was broken into on Wednesday morning last, but the thief got off with only the usual opera-glass and a whole skin, as Mr Smith was pretty close on his heels. The head clerk of the Registrar General's Office had his coat stolen from his office yesterday afternoon. We have some difficulty in obtaining information; but we have clearly fallen upon most exciting times.

The characteristic communication, which we publish elsewhere over the signature of "Jno. J. Francis," speaks for itself and for Father Borghignoli. Our correspondent, though adopting a sort of legal phraseology, uses strong language with some freedom, and calls to task the conductor of this paper for not having "known better than to publish such statements," which he alleges are utterly false. Fortunately the *Mail* is conducted in the public interest, and not to suit the particular views of any one correspondent: the issue raised, therefore, we are content to leave to the public judgment. Besides, as the final settlement of the case must rest with H. E. the Governor, by whom the facts will doubtless be examined, further discussion is now unnecessary. We think Mr Hennessey would do well to make known the result of his action.

The following from the *Alta California* may be of interest, as the subject of the notice has visited Hongkong:—

"Little Minnie Warren, who died on Tuesday, was buried at Middleboro, Mass., on Thursday last. She required the caress of a child of ten years, and lay embracing a girl baby, having died in childbirth. Tom Thumb and other dwarfs who were present could not control their grief. Her death probably ends Thumb's appearance on the stage. The baby was a beautiful child, robust, and weighed just one-seventh of Minnie's weight, six pounds. Mrs Southworth, the sister of deceased, who nursed Minnie during her last illness, is a full-grown woman."

An expedition is to be fitted out soon in Eastern Asia, under the direction of the German authorities of Berlin, for scientific study and researches concerning the early settlement of America by Asia. It will be under the supervision of a young American, of German parentage, Dr Alexander V. H. Von der Horck, who was sent by the authorities of Berlin in 1874-75, to the Arctic Sea, on the coast of Spitzbergen, for the purpose of traversing the interior of the country of the Lap to the Baltic. Dr Von der Horck gave an address before the American Geographical Society, in 1876, on the result of that expedition. He is a son of Captain John Von der Horck, of Minneapolis, Minn., who, with Carl Schurz, was one of the revolutionary refugees of 1849, and who served in the Union army during the Rebellion. Dr Von der Horck, writing to a friend in this city from Singapore, on his way to Hongkong, says the mission entrusted to him by the Government, and the Berlin Geographical Society, is to organize an expedition to traverse the whole eastern Asiatic coast—the islands especially—up into the Polar seas; then, crossing at Behring's Straits, to follow down the western coast of America to Oregon. He says the objects of the expedition are scientific investigations; coast surveys, deep sea dredgings, geological, zoological, and botanical researches, and, above all, anthropological studies concerning the migration of races from Asia to the American continent, and to see if remains of an ancient migratory people can be found on the isolated groups of islands of those wild regions. It is a bold, and, as he says, has not been worked, and promises a rich harvest. The money at the disposal of the expedition will be liberal, and the time

unlimited. It will take considerable time to prepare the necessary plans and charts, after which it is expected that the work of the expedition will consume three or four years.—*New York Tribune*.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Croagh, Esq.)

August 31, 1878.

## RETURNING FROM DEPORTATION.

Chun Achung, a coolie, was charged with having returned from deportation. Defendant said that he admitted having petitioned to be deported, and that he was now a free man, and that he had since heard that the Governor allowed all deported criminals to return. Defendant was ordered to undergo the remainder of his original sentence, viz. 9 months and 23 days, with hard labour.

## BEARING THE LION IN HIS "DEN."

Chun Ayeung, servant to the Hon. C. May, was charged on remand with stealing some diamond studs, the property of his employer. He was sentenced to 10 weeks' hard labour.

## TO-DAY'S FINES.

Li Ahing, and three others, creating a disturbance and fighting. Fined 10 cents each.

Leung Atak, and another, assaulting a peace officer. Fined 20 cents each.

Sui Achung, hawking fowls. Fined 20 cents.

Hing Akum and another, gambling in the street. Fined 20 cents each.

Teol Ahol, took unemployed, no light or pass. Fined 25 cents.

Chun Ayun, a coolie, leaving his chair in a position to cause an obstruction, and assaulting the policeman who remonstrated with him. Fined 25 cents.

Teang Cheung, a carpenter, obstruction. Fined 30 cents.

Wong Ahing, a fisherman, indecent bathing. Fined 50 cents.

Ng Ahop and two others, allowing their houses to be in a filthy condition. Fined 50 cents each.

Chong Apo, a barber, allowing his house to be in a filthy condition. Fined \$1.50.

Sin Asam, a coppersmith, cutting his master's head with a pillow. Fined \$2.

## SERIOUS CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Frederick Bowley Hufham, lately Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, was charged with embezzling certain sums of money amounting in the aggregate to a total of \$64,849.79.

Mr Sharp, who appeared to conduct the prosecution, said: It is my duty, your Worship, to appear on behalf of the prosecution in this charge. I think that, considering the gravity of the case, and the circumstances of the charge, and that the prisoner has but just returned to the Colony, that it would be unfair, not to say indecent, to proceed at once with the charge; and in fairness to the prisoner, who has not had time to obtain the advice of his friends or procure legal assistance, I shall ask your Worship to remand the case. There are two counts in the indictment against the prisoner; the first is provided for in the Ordinance, page 481, section 67, and clause 65 of the same Ordinance see page 485. I shall therefore, with your Worship's permission, simply put Inspector Corcoran in the box to prove the apprehension of the prisoner. Inspector Corcoran was then called, and said that he proceeded on board the *Macao* steamer by virtue of a warrant, and apprehended the prisoner on board the steamer at Macao this morning. The Inspector said:—The prisoner gave no answer when I read the warrant over to him.

Mr Sharp: I think, your Worship, that as the warrant does not set forth the charges fully, I had better read them over. The charges, which were then read over, ran as follows:—

1st. That Frederick Bowley Hufham being in the Public Service of Her Majesty in this Colony as Official Assignee of the estate of George Lyall, Thos. Frederick Still and George Francis Maclean, Bankrupts, and intrusted by virtue of such office of official assignee with all chattels, moneys and valuable securities belonging to the estate of such bankrupts, did embezzle certain sums of money amounting in the whole to \$64,849.79, and did therefore commit larceny of the same. And 2nd.—That F. S. Hufham being the official assignee of the estate and effects of G. Lyall and others, bankrupts, and as such a Trustee for the use and benefit of the creditors of the estate and effects of such bankrupts, did, with intent to defraud, appropriate certain large sums of money amounting in the whole to \$64,849.79 belonging to such estate or the creditors thereof, to his own use and benefit.

Mr Sharp then said, I would ask your Worship, therefore, for a remand; it will be more convenient to the prosecution, and a great deal more so for the defendant. The case was then remanded until Friday, the 6th proximo, at 3 p.m. His Worship remarking that he could not take bail. The prisoner, who appeared much affected during the proceedings, was then removed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1878.

Sir—I am authorized by the Very Reverend Father Borghignoli to inform you with reference to your articles on the subject of Louisa Lockhardt.

1. That the woman is and has always been a Roman Catholic, and she is so registered on the books of the Hospital.

2. Father Borghignoli saw her as was his duty on the evening of the day on which she entered the Hospital, and again on the following day, Saturday, when she made her confession.

3. He has been to see her several times since, but on more than one occasion, finding her a little weak, or sleeping or unwilling to converse, has gone away again without speaking.

4. That when he has spoken to her, it has been a few simple words of hope and consolation. She had no occasion to speak otherwise, and, except when he heard her confession on the Saturday, has never been five minutes in the room with her.

On Saturday last, he called to see her, but finding her drowsy, left without even sitting down, telling her he would come on the Sunday. She said she would like to see him then.

He called on the Sunday, about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was very

pleased to see her, and he was very kind to sign a book. She has never asked for his signature, but once, long as he has been attending the Hospital. He knew nothing and was told nothing of Dr Van der Horck's alleged prohibition of visits to Louisa Lockhardt. He found Louisa Lockhardt, not in a private room but in a public ward, in which there was at the time another patient, a Chinese woman, said to have been poisoned, who was surrounded at the time of Father Borghignoli's visit by 10 or 12 Chinese women, apparently visitors, who were talking, laughing and making a great noise.

Father Borghignoli sat by the side of Louisa Lockhardt's bed for five minutes at the outside, speaking very little and that only words of hope and consolation, tending rather to soothe than to excite. There was not one word used that could be said to have excited her. Father Borghignoli never touched the woman, never raised her in bed, nor had he raised by any one else. He knows nothing of the tea-bags, although he believes there was something of the sort round her head as she lay. During the few minutes he was there a nurse (Mrs Simmons) gave the patient something to drink. He went from her bedside, leaving her as cool and comfortable to all appearance as when he entered. He then heard the confession of a man in another part of the building; and was out of the hospital in fifteen or 20 minutes after he entered it.

However Louisa Lockhardt became excited or ill it was not because of anything said or done by Father Borghignoli. It was in the state alleged by you, the ought not to have been in a public ward, or, if necessarily there, peace and quietness should have been maintained there, and the Chinese women Father B. saw there should not have been allowed in. Their noise was enough to do the mischief.

Whoever stated to you that Father Borghignoli or any other R. C. priest raised or caused to be raised, Louisa Lockhardt in her bed on the Sunday in question, or had the tea-bags removed from her head, or did or said anything to excite her, has stated what is utterly false.

You should have known better than to publish such statements without writing to the person implicated, to hear what he had to say on the matter.

I do not think any one who knows Father Borghignoli would hesitate for a moment to take his statement as the simple truth. There is not about him at all events a shadow of insincerity or of the spirit of equivocation, so often unjustly ascribed to Roman Catholic priests.

Yours truly,

JNO. J. FRANCIS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

Sir.—The state of mental anxiety caused by your daily chronicle of some daring midnight robbery has so completely unnerved my mother-in-law, that I can plainly see the Colony will soon relieve me of her board and lodging (not that I shall much regret the loss for family reasons). But the persistent policy of sacrificing everything to gain the good opinion of the "criminal class" is bearing results the common sense of every resident has long foreseen. Perhaps when Government House, City Hall and some of the well-known residences of officials are sacked, then the light of experience will fall on "our humane Governor," as a thrice-convicted prisoner was pleased to call him in the Police Court.

Were it not for the wholesale pardoning of criminals, I think half the Terrace houses would have had to be rented for their accommodation. Under the present active superintendent, there is some hope of their stay being made as *not* as the law allows, and with results as satisfactory to the public as during his previous superintendence, when the place was usually about half empty, caused by the strict letter of the law being enforced.

A reference to the suppressed reports on the state of the Police will perhaps help to suggest a remedy for the present unsound basis on which the community are being protected.

Is another public meeting required?

Yours,

JUSTICE.

## Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)

A correspondent writing from Sooloo, under date of Aug. 28, says that on the 20th ultimo the gunboat *Vencador* left for Maybun with a commission on board, with the view of signing the treaty with the Sultan of Sooloo. On the commission arriving at Maybun they found the Dattos and other Moros there on horseback to meet them and to subsequently accompany them to the Sultan's residence at Allup, which was distant from the landing place by about two and a half hours' walk; the accompaniment was invested with ceremony according to true native style. When the commission arrived at Allup was received by the Sultan in person and the principal Dattos with troops, as also a crowd of natives of both sexes, all dressed in best garments, great animation and enthusiasm prevailed. By the following day all was over; the peace was signed, and the people submitted to the Spanish flag, which was, by the Sultan's order, hoisted on the chief place, and responded to by the *Vencador*. In the midst of this the *Ormos* left, and soon after an Austrian *Barron*, it appears, presented himself to pay a visit to the Sultan, who three times refused to see him, but the Baron persisted, and at last succeeded. His visit, it is said, was to ask for the concession of some territory and to be made the owner of the town of Sandakan in Borneo, &c. The Sultan replied that he had nothing to do with anybody but the Spanish Government, and that anything wanted must be applied for to the Spanish Governor of Sooloo.

Another correspondent, writing from the same place on the 11th Aug., says:—"We had in the port the last few days an English brigantine, arrived from Hongkong, with cargo for the Chinese merchants, especially for the Christian-Chinamen Tiana. She brought over very good articles and effects, and if we had ladies here they would probably take the opportunity of buying silk goods at much lower prices than at Manila, thanks for this being a free port."

It is reported from the island of Samar that numerous cases containing tins of olive oil were seen floating in the water of Iloilo, Davao and Zamboanga. The gunboat *Fiducia* was to be despatched on the 18th Aug. for those waters. Doubtless an accident of some kind must have occurred to the China sea, these cases could have been carried by the tide in these coasts.

News from Aboe arrives up to Aug. 11.

says that rice has reached the fabulous price of \$6 per cavan. The small pox, which has carried so many victims lately, is gradually disappearing. The tobacco crop is better this year.

The new steamer *Diamond*, built for the firm of Peole, Hubell & Co., was, it is said, launched at Aberdeen on the 10th Aug., and will sail for Manila on the 10th Sept. next. She will be put on the line between Hongkong and Amoy, in connection with the *Esmeralda*.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. GEORGE F. SEWARD.

(Alta California.)

Hon. George F. Seward, our Minister Resident in China, having arrived with his family on the *City of Tokio*, is now stopping at the Palace Hotel. For the past three years he has been America's representative at the Court of China, and for fifteen years previously had been our Consul-General. His relations with the Imperial Government have been cordial and intimate, and his knowledge of the country and people is thorough. He has many relatives and friends in California, and he looks toward this State as his future home. His stay in San Francisco will be prolonged; the time for his departure not yet being determined upon. Yesterday afternoon a representative of the *Alta* called upon the Minister, and had a short interview. The substance of his remarks, in answer to various questions, were as follows:—

You have no doubt noticed the agitation in relation to the Chinese Question in California?—

Necessarily it has come under my careful investigation.

What are your views on the subject of Chinese immigration in California?—

I certainly recognize the fact that the question is one of great difficulty. But I think the danger of a large Chinese immigration has been overrated in California. I think this from observations here and from my general knowledge of the Chinese.

As to the number of Chinese who are here now, I doubt whether it is greater than ten years ago. During the time that California has increased in population from 80,000 to 750,000, the Chinese have probably not increased 50,000. And at this moment my information is that the number of Chinese departing from the country is greater than the number immigrating. Under such circumstances, there does not appear to be much danger of the State becoming "Mongolized."

On the other hand, it may be said that the Chinese do not work, and never have, shown any great disposition to go abroad. On the north of the eighteen Provinces of China are Manchuria and Mongolia. Both of these districts are under the sway of China, and are occupied by peoples naturally inferior to the Chinese.

Manchuria, in particular, is a region of great resources. Into both these districts the Chinese would have poured, if disposed for enterprise abroad. The same thing may be said of Corea, the Philippine Islands, Java, Borneo, Sumatra and the States of Indo-China. It has been within the power of the Chinese to have occupied all these regions, but they have never done so. They own the Island of Formosa, but the aborigines occupy three-quarters of the territory. There are many aboriginal tribes still existing within the territory of the eighteen provinces of China. There are extensive tracts of country within the same provinces which are only sparsely populated. This leads to the simple conclusion that they are not a people given to extensive emigration or aggression. If their neighbors are safe, certainly we ought not to confess that we feel any danger at our distance and in our situation.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY. Congress, at its last session, took action looking toward the abrogation, or considerable amendment, of the Burlingame Treaty. What is your opinion of this action and its effect?—

I think it fortunate that no legislation was effected looking to the abrogation of the Treaty. It is a manifest proposition, founded in justice, that when one State desires to effect change in its Treaty relations with another State, it should proceed in the way of negotiation. To proceed otherwise would lay us open to a charge of bad faith. In dealing with Asiatic States, particularly, it would be wrong, in my opinion, to take any course which would seem to invalidate the sanctity of treaty stipulations. The treaties with China, particularly, stand as between Western States, and an Asiatic power. It has been the rule of all Western Powers to co-operate in the East, and the treaty nations would look with great disfavor upon our departure from that general line of policy, and upon anything which we might do which would unfavorably affect the general situation.

How would the Chinese look upon an abrogation or amendment of the Burlingame Treaty?—

That is a question I cannot answer, except to the State Department.

Would it have a tendency to embarrass our relations with China?—

That would depend upon the manner in which the negotiations were approached on our side. The Chinese Government confide greatly in our Government, and they are ready to give a patient hearing to any matter whatever advanced by us. They look to the United States as not only a great, but a very friendly Power.

What are the sentiments of the Chinese respecting the emigration of their people?—

They have no very decided policy. They are doubtless pleased to see their people doing well abroad, and doubtless would interfere for their protection against outrage in extreme cases. At the same time, they cannot be said to encourage emigration. They are at this moment actually putting obstacles in the way of emigration to certain districts where their people have been ill-treated in the past.

What effect has Chinese emigration had on the Strait settlements and adjacent localities to China?—

It has been a source of considerable prosperity.

NO YEARS OF INCREASED EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

Are there any fears of an increased emigration to America?—

I think, if welcomed here, the Chinese would come in much larger numbers than they do now. But looking to the feeling now existing against them, I do not believe the emigration will be as large as it has been in the past.

Are there any dangers of the Pacific States being "Mongolized"?—

I do not believe there is. Since the Burlingame Treaty was agreed to, ten years ago, we have had an opportunity to judge

of the tendency, and it has not been of such a kind as, in my opinion, to cause alarm.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATEST CHINESE MISSION.

What will be the effect of the visit of the Chinese Embassy, now in this city?—

The arrival of the Mission at the present juncture is not of special significance. The Minister is accredited not only to the United States, but to Spain and Peru. In each of those countries he has special affairs of magnitude to attend to. He was actually appointed two years and a half ago, and his departure has been delayed in consequence of pending negotiations with Spain. Chen Lan Pan is well acquainted with our country, having resided in New England, in charge of the Educational Mission, for more than two years. His associate, Yang Wing, was educated at Yale College, and is a man of distinguished accomplishments. He is a loyal subject of China and at the same time very much attached to us. The Consul-General here is a very sensible and well affected man. I regard the personnel of the Mission as very strong and very satisfactory.

THE TENDENCY OF CHINESE EMIGRATION.

What is the tendency of Chinese emigration at the present time is toward the districts south of China and to Australia. The treaty lately concluded with Peru meets with general favor. But there will not be any large emigration in that direction for a number of reasons.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

What is your opinion regarding the general situation?—

The general situation of our relations with China is excellent. We have no outstanding questions with China arising on their side, or any difficulty. Our Ministers at Peking have been temperate and friendly. Our Consuls, as a rule, have been judicious. Our merchants are among the most distinguished in the Empire, and our missionaries have been winning golden opinions, more particularly in regard to relief of the sufferers in the famine-stricken Provinces.

What has been the effect of the outrages on the Chinese, reported to have taken place in California?—

I think that altogether the treatment of the Chinese in this country has been such as to satisfy the Chinese Government, and as to satisfy the good feelings existing between our good disposition, more particularly as we have always regarded us as a friendly State. Up to this moment the treatment of the Chinese in America has not occasioned a ripple upon the surface of our relations with the Chinese Empire.

GENERAL CONDITION OF CHINA.

What is the general condition of the Chinese Empire?—

For the first time in forty years the Empire is at complete peace, and there is every reason to expect a period of prosperity. The famine has been the only incident of late years of an unfavorable kind. Its extent has not been exaggerated. At the lowest estimate 5,000,000 of people have perished. The region affected has, in the most favorable seasons, too little rain, and when the usual supply falls, the consequence is a general failure of crops. The afflicted region has suffered from short rainfall for the last two years. Fortunately, this season the rains have been reasonable and abundant. Excepting for the general poverty occasioned by the famine, the distress is now nearly over. It has been a time of great anxiety to the Government.

At this point the interview with our Minister closed.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(Alta California, July 27.)

The long-anticipated arrival of Chen Lan Pan, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain and Peru, accompanied by a full diplomatic corps, took place yesterday morning, when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *City of Tokio* entered this port, in tow of a steam tug. The personnel of the party includes H. E. Chen Lan Pan, Minister; Yeh Yuan Tsun, Nanking; Sit Ming Cook, Canton; Chin Shun Ling, Canton; Lin Leang Yuen, Canton; Chan Wei Kwon, Canton; Lin Tsang, Canton; Woo Cheong Shon, Chekiang; Shen Chai Woo, Chekiang; Chun Ho Chun, Nanking; Chai Sin Young, Amoy; Lin Kwan Ching, Canton; Yung Hai, Canton; Sing Tai, Peking; Yen Sz Chee, Chekiang; Sin Ching Foo, Chekiang; Kin Yen Su, Chekiang; Woo Lai Tang, Nanking; Yang Wang Tai, Canton; Chung Ling Leang, Canton; Chun Shen Yin, Canton; Tseng Yuen Nai, Canton; Chin Mo, Canton; Yung Woong Choong, Canton; Lee Yan Lun, Canton, and a full complement of Secretaries and servants. In all, there are forty-five persons.

Chen Lan Pan is a Mandarin of the second degree, with the title *Chong Yan Foo*. He has been Commissioner of Education to Spain, England and the United States, and has held various offices of responsibility under the home government. He is sixty-two years of age. His personal motto comprises twenty-two persons. He will stay in this city about a week and then leave for Washington. After a sojourn there of a month, he returns to New York, where, after a delay of one week, he and his party will take the steamer for Madrid, Spain. The determination of the members of the Consular corps, who shall locate definitely in this and other cities of the United States and Peru and Cuba, has not yet been decided upon. Sit Ming Cook will probably be Consul at San Francisco. He is a young man, remarkably intelligent and bright. He has received a thorough English education at New Bedford, Mass. Several members of the staff speak English and others Spanish.

On the steamer being telegraphed an immediate excitement and agitation was observable in the Chinese quarter. All the prominent Chinese merchants immediately hired carriages and in large numbers they hastened down to the wharf. They sent down forty carriages, and the guests of the Palace Hotel eighteen more. On disembarking the ladies of the party took the first and were conveyed in close carriages to the hotel. The Ambassador and suite and Consular corps with attaches followed after. Chen Lan Pan was in the centre of the line. The suite were clothed in silk blouses, and wore straw hats in the shape of wooden bowls, to the crown of which were attached scarlet feathers. The carriages proceeded up Third street to the hotel. On disembarking there were some slight signs of disapprobation, which were quickly suppressed. Further up town, however, the members of the Embassy, who appeared to be of rank, were saluted by numbers in the crowd who lined the route.

On arriving at the Palace Hotel, the members of the Embassy were distributed

in the twenty suites of rooms on the second and third floors, which had been engaged for them.

A noticeable fact of the arrival was that no person having a State or Federal official position was present to welcome the Minister Plenipotentiary.

Having settled in their chambers, after a rest of half an hour, the Ambassador signified that he was in readiness to receive visitors. The first to be introduced was Colonel F. A. Bee, the representative of the Six Companies. A very large number of prominent Chinese merchants, guests of the hotel, representatives of the Press, and others, were then successively asked in. The Chinese made their usual low salutation while the Caucasians shook hands with the Ambassador.

On the first arrival of the Embassy, the national dragon flag of China was hoisted over the hotel on the Market-street side, and the American flag on the New Montgomery-street front. Large crowds gathered in the court-yard of the hotel, and the greatest interest was displayed in all that took place. The amount of baggage was very large, it taking many trips of the Transfer Company's wagons to bring it from the steamer to the hotel.

The members of the Embassy, to-day, will visit the various points of interest in our city.

The Chinese merchants are arranging to give the Ambassador a banquet previous to his departure for Washington. The dragon flag was displayed from a number of buildings in the Chinese quarter. *New York, July 26.—The Mail* says: "The Chinese Embassy has arrived to 'spy out the land'—a laudable object. The Chinese are right in endeavoring to know the world as other people do, and open their eyes to the condition of their countrymen elsewhere."

The *Telegram* says: "No unprejudiced person would wish to ignore the fact that the Chinese in San Francisco do not always behave themselves as well as they ought to, or that, taking them as a whole, they are not an ornament or a credit to that city. But this is no reason why, when duly accredited representatives of the Chinese Government arrived in San Francisco, they should not have been received with a dignity corresponding to their position, and treating to the good terms existing between the Celestial Empire and the United States. By omitting to extend a polite and hospitable reception, the civic dignitaries of San Francisco showed themselves to be wanting in tact, right feeling and common sense. Even intelligent Americans might imagine that all Asiatics are barbarians, and that the Chinese, because they wear queues and support certain manners and tolerate certain vices not openly countenanced in Christian countries, are only a degree removed from brutes. An hour's conversation with a solitary educated Chinese would go far to dispel this delusion; and we hope the San Francisco authorities will have opportunity, and so gather wisdom for a future occasion."

The *Alta* of the 29th adds: "The members of the Chinese Embassy, bestirred themselves yesterday in visiting Chinatown and its various institutions. In the evening, a curious crowd gathered around the Chinese Hospital, whither had gone to die a few of the principal members of the Legation. The other gentlemen fed at the great Chinese restaurant. Altogether it was a gala day for the Mongols."

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, August 31, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... \$580 a 582½  
" credit...  
" Old Patna, cash... None  
" credit...  
" New Benares, cash... 557½ a 560  
" credit...  
" Old Benares, cash... None  
" credit...  
" New Malwa, cash... 765 a 785  
" credit... 770 a 790  
" Allowance... Tael, 6 a 24  
" Old Malwa, cash...  
" credit...  
" Allowance... Tael, —

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand... 3/8  
" 30 days' sight... 3/



## Portfolio.

## A LITTLE TIN PLATE.

Amidst the massive sideboard a brilliant wealth  
Of Rich things, loving cups and vases of gold  
Brave trophies of the River and the Hunt,  
And old-world tankards bossed with pictured tale—  
Four in the circle, as a place of grace,  
On special pedestal, there rests a plate—  
An old tin plate—a battered, dented plate,  
With alphabet for legend round its margin,  
Encircling Wellington in bold relief,  
His cocked hat glory vying with his nose  
To touch the portrait true past breath of doubt—  
A shabby, sorry plate—a dingy plate—  
A faithful plate, yet still a plate—  
That has its story, and the story thus—  
That plate there was bought by Jack Hill  
'Bout the time of the rush to Split Creek  
For to give to his kid, little Bill.  
I remember it, same as last week,  
Little Bill was a bright little fellow,  
Could tackle a tin with the best—  
Blue eyes, an' his curly hair was  
An' such limbs—you should see him un-  
dressed!  
Moss kids has some ways of their own,  
An' Bill's was the tinnest out,  
To watch that there infant alone  
Was as good any day as a shout.  
Joe Hill—well, the name was Bill—  
Was as fond of the child as could be—  
That loving an' tender an' kind,  
You'd have thought he was three parts a sho,  
It was all he had left of his luck  
Since his wife, poor young creature, had died;  
But through patches was not to be struck  
He was happy with Bill by his side.  
Moss days Bill was a bright little fellow,  
While his father worked night 'n' day down,  
But at night the boy slept in the tent,  
In a crib like the smartest in town,  
An' on Sundays no shaft an' no school,  
With a regular treat for the pair,  
With a stroll in the bush as a rule,  
An' a extra bit tip of a prayer.  
These were a peaceful simple life,  
But what the young mother began  
He wouldn't allow to go dim,  
An' he used to tell yarns to that kid,  
Me being his mate—do you take?  
For to put Bill to sleep, an' they did,  
But they'd keep me all night wide awake—  
Such twisters of tales was he,  
An' lived in a corner, on each couch,  
An' all sorts of fanciful things,  
Which their names, though, has slipped me  
just now,  
But never no boyeged old,  
That them nurses prefer, as it seems,  
An' that proved Jack to know what was what,  
For the boy always smiled in his dreams,  
Times kept quibbling, for when we were through,  
An' he'd decided clean on to the lead,  
'Twas enough to make any heart bleed—  
Not a speck! not a loaf for a nut,  
Not as much as would fill a fly's eye.  
We hadn't a show for a slant,  
It was plain that our luck was sky-high.  
Say I, "Let's look up, man alive,  
An' try further down on the creek!"  
"All right," says he, "we'll drive  
Right an' left till the end of this week."  
So we drove for a couple of days,  
An' still we was out in the cold,  
When sudden as straw in a blaze  
I'm blamed if we didn't strike gold!  
Such gold, too, the nuggety kind,  
Like plums stuck in duff, they was thick,  
With a prospect of plenty behind,  
For it betokened such stroke of the pick.  
At first we was nix to look back,  
Luck like that when we thought luck was spent.  
Then I touched flesh in silence with Jack,  
An' at it, like tigers, we went.  
We'd got it, at last—the right sort,  
But we didn't say one single word,  
For whatever reason, it was right,  
'Twas our pick, not our tongue, we were stirred.  
At night, when snug fixed in our beds,  
There'd be plenty of time to rejoice—  
With that, man, right over our heads,  
We was scared by the sound of a voice—  
'Twas the schoolmaster, come to report  
As poor little Bill was took bad.  
Jack down with his pick quick as thought,  
An' says to the schoolmaster, "I want to get  
When I follows; I want to get  
A bag of them plums if you please—  
There was Jack, like a stunner he set,  
With Bill, half asleep, on his knees.  
Says I, thinking it would take off the rough  
(For I see that the kid was real bad).  
'Here's a sack full of comforter stuff!"  
"Speak soft," says Jack, "are you mad?  
Chuck that sack in the corner an' start  
For the township an' an' runs up old Head,  
An' tell him to come an' look smart!"  
I was off like a redskin, my word!  
Old Head was a doctor's bloke,  
Knew as much as most 'medical men,"  
Which ain't laudable—a beggar to seek,  
But sober enough now and then.  
He was right for a wonder, this day,  
An' at was an' as a mope with that;  
So we into his visit—hey!  
And along the back track at a bat!  
Heard him out a watch from his kid,  
Feels Bill's pulse, as it seemed, half an hour,  
Next he has a long look at his stick  
(Which, to judge by his mouth, tasted sour),  
Then he shakes his old stump to and fro,  
An' he mutters, half loud and half low,  
"Bad case—ah!—a very bad case."  
Says Jack, "So I thought, now, what's fair—  
You've to save him, that's what you've to do.  
For a week or so, Head, you keep square;  
And if, by God's grace, he pulls through,  
I've seen that bag there—half is mine;  
You shall have it—all I handle the weight."  
Says I, "Come, the sooner we'll find,  
For you goes the other half, mate."  
Well, old Head did his best for that fee,  
Kept as straight as a clear-splitting pine,  
But no use, for it wasn't to be.  
Not for all the gold south of the Line,  
When he says the flower must fade.  
The gardeners may watch an' may tend,  
But life is the will that's obeyed—  
I suppose it's all right, this day,  
"Water—water!"—that's the word,  
Grow weaker and weaker, until  
For hours that there daffin' would be,  
Like a pretty vase—no will.  
Don't you see? No, quite right—as you say,  
It's a habit that's left alone;  
It makes one's eyes water, too—hey!  
But it comforts me sometimes, I own,  
Well, an hour before little Bill died  
He picked up that "medical state"  
Which had been his particular pride,  
An' he holds it out straight to my mate  
(It caught one big tear as it fell).  
Says he, "Pea dear, you gave that to Bill  
For learning his letters so well.  
Will you keep it, an' think of me still?  
Mamma will be glad that I've come,  
And for you will look of me well  
Up there in that beautiful home."  
An' mind, pa! you bring me my plate!  
'Twas a more childish fancy at best,  
But it shows how that innocent blast  
Of the death we so dread had no fear—  
Then he turns to a blubbing old fool.  
An' says he, "Blessed Bob, don't you cry,  
Little Bill isn't going to school."  
He laid his sweet head on Jack's arm,  
With the other hand tight in his own,  
An' he passed away smiling an' calm,  
An' Jack, poor old Jack, was alone!  
At first he was stunned-like, was Jack,  
But none the less ready to work,  
My word! he did more than his share;

He was never a covet as would think  
An' as if to make up for our loss  
That there claim 'pon 'em plums an' plums;  
Every day we were drooping 'round  
Half a dozen as big as four thumb.  
But Jack—well, I think I'd share  
In them feelings, though more of one curled  
Golden lock of his dead daffin's hair  
Than of all the blued gold in the world.

It spread round the camp like a shot  
That Jack Hill an' Bob Smith were in luck,  
But none of our neighbours had got  
A slice of the plum-duff and duff—  
Such tucker was all they could raise,  
An' some of 'em not even that;  
Such is Fortune's cantankerous ways,  
All purr, or all claw, the old car.  
Well, one night—y're not tired?—no!—all  
right;  
There isn't much more to be told.  
One dark, bitter cold August night,  
We were under a dead look, an' the gold  
In under Jack's head—both asleep—  
When two beggars came into the tent;  
They had watched right enough—an' they creep  
Like a couple of hounds on the scent.  
One towards me—an' the other, by Jack,  
Slips a hand where the shummy is stowed;  
'Twas for the sake of a knife—well, I'm blowed  
If Jack doesn't wake—through the air,  
Quick as lightning, air, down comes the knife  
Dead straight for his heart—an'—well, there,  
That little tin plate saves his life.

We'd a fussle, of course—twig this year?  
But we nobbled 'em both—one I shot,  
An' the other's in Penridge, Black Parr;  
I think it was ten year he got.  
Jack settled in Melbourne long since,  
No cause for to fossick or roam,  
An' them cups an' things fit for a prince  
Come out with a fortune from home,  
Which his name isn't Jack—no—Mr. Hill,  
I told you, you'll mind at the start—  
Oh, yes, he's a widower still.  
Through South Yarra tries hard for his heart.  
I fancy that plate is the charm  
As drives Cupid's arrows back bent,  
An' who knows but it shields him from harm  
As it did that dark night in the tent?  
But though Jack is well-bred an' I ain't,  
Though he's reckoned a "man of much weight,"  
He's neither a pig nor a saint,  
An' he never got back on his mate.  
He'd relations along the Flood—  
He's the boss of this elegant shop—  
Here he comes!—it's my nerry, my lad,  
Charles Smith—hom! Sir Bayard Tiptoppe.  
—Garnet Walsh.

## THE TELE-GASTROGRAPH.

(From the Melbourne Age, June 24.)

There seems to be absolutely no limit to the services which man will be able to exact from electricity. And of all the uses to which it has been put we question if there is one whose practical value will be so great to humanity as that which was brought to a successful issue last night in a series of interesting experiments before some of the leading men of our city. The credit of inventing the tele-gastrograph is solely and entirely due to a gentleman who has been for some years connected with the literary department of this paper. As letters patent have not yet been granted for the invention, we must content ourselves on the present occasion with giving a general description of this latest and most wonderful addition to the list of nineteenth century wonders, and with giving a full report of the marvellous manner in which it performed its functions. When the subject was first broached it was treated with a sort of amused contempt. It seemed so utterly impossible that it could realise the expectations formed of it that people absolutely refused to consider it seriously; and the mere mention of the name of the tele-gastrograph was sufficient to call up a smile on the face of the unthinking. But all this is now at an end. Doubt is no longer possible. The machine has come triumphant out of a searching enquiry, and it has proved itself to be one of the most useful and valuable instruments that the ingenuity of man has ever created. It fairly promises to revolutionise the whole scheme of modern domestic economy; and while warmly congratulating the inventor of his success, we still more warmly congratulate the public, who will be the principal gainers by it.

The tele-gastrograph is a machine by which, through the aid of electric currents, the flavor of any food or liquor can be transmitted by wire to any distance, and the sensation of eating or drinking conveyed by merely placing the end of the wire between the teeth. The inventor never pretended that any actual nourishment was conveyed by his process. He merely claimed that the sensation of partaking of rich viands and costly wines could be imparted to people a hundred miles away from the operator—written on their palate, in fact; and that the number who would receive this sensation from a small quantity of food, and the length of time that it would last, were practically unlimited, and after the experiments of last night all doubt as to the correctness of his calculations is at an end. The private trials of his machine on a small scale within the last few weeks satisfied all who witnessed them; but at the request of the inventor public notice was withheld till he had perfected his arrangements so as to give the world an opportunity of judging for itself.

It was arranged that at 8 o'clock yesterday evening the experiments were to be commenced. The machine was worked at the Victoria Club, and a number of well-known gentlemen kindly gave their services to assist the operator. Messrs. Ellery and E. W. McGowan took charge of the electric battery. Mr. Suttner, Mr. Sayers, the well-known professor of cookery, Mr. Hay, of the Athenaeum Club, and Mr. Phipps, of Clements' Cafe, undertook to see that the soups and food were properly cooked and were kept hot. Dr. Bleasdale and Sir Edmund Barry looked after the wines, and Judge Cope and Mr. Gatchhouse after the beer and spirits; while Mr. George Kirk, Mr. Reginald Bright, and Captain Stedman were in readiness to supervise the arrangements for sending a sensation of "glorious meals" along the wire after the dinner was dispatched. There were five points of observation fixed upon, viz.—the Age office, Government House, the Minister of Education's office at the top of Collins street, and the post-office in Geelong and Castlemaine. At each of these places a number of persons were assembled to watch the proceedings and take part in them. Sir George Bowen, with Major Pitt and Captain Bull in attendance, and six other gentlemen, conducted the experiments at Government House; Mr. W. C. Smith, with Messrs. Brown and Gilchrist, watched at the Education Office; Mr. Berry, Mr. Ince, the Mayor of the city, and three of the principal residents were in charge at Geelong; and Professor Pearson, Mr. Reid (the chemist), Mr. Green, of the Telegraph Department, and Mr. Leach (barrier-keeper) observed at Castlemaine. At the office of this paper three men, Messrs. the Hon. the

persons present by invitation, among whom we may mention Messrs. Munro, Longmore, and O'Brien, Mr. Marcus Clarke, Mr. Hardinge, Britten, and the Dean of Melbourne. Telephonic communication was established with every station, and at a few minutes past 8 o'clock every gentleman was at his post. At the urgent request of the inventor, all the observers refrained from having dinner, but before operations commenced they partook, according to directions, of brown bread and butter, with two or three glasses of cold water. Precisely at a quarter-past 8, and when it was ascertained by a preliminary trial that the wires were in working order, a bottle of the best sherry, flavored with half a wineglassful of orange bitters, was poured into the receiver of the machine, and the electro-magnetic battery was turned on by Messrs. Ellery and McGowan. This was hardly far from the inventor. He had directed that no more should be placed in the receiver for each sensation than an ordinary dinner was in the habit of consuming; and he was in the habit of consuming too heavy a dinner. The tele-gastrograph, considered that one wineglassful would be quite adequate to supply the wants of the numerous observers, and he therefore gave sixteen times more than he should have done. The evil effect of this mistake was speedily apparent. The observers at the different stations having taken the wires between their teeth, and the battery being turned full on, the alcoholic essence of the large quantity of sherry placed in the receiver was sent along the wires in full force to the five points of observation, and the thirty-six persons in telegraphic connection with the machine received the impression of having consumed an entire bottle of sherry and bitters. Some of the observers stood this very well, and showed little signs of having received too heavy a sensation; but others, especially some gentlemen who were habitually connected with the cause of total abstinence, were very strongly affected, and in response to an urgent appeal by telephone from the editor of this paper, the battery by which the wine was discharged was turned off. From first to last, five minutes had elapsed from the time when the sherry was put into the receiver till our message caused the supply to be discontinued. In that brief space five-sixths of the bottle was dissipated, and some of the observers were temporarily disabled from taking notes. Every sign of lucid intoxication was produced. There was the wine flush apparent on the cheek; the voice, altered of course through the necessity of holding the wire between the teeth, became thick and husky; and two gentlemen who were observing in this office looked and behaved more like persons who had dined than teetotalers usually do at that hour of the evening. Instantaneously, upon the electric current being stopped, the ill effects ceased, and even Mr. Munro, who had been most violently affected, became as sober as a judge. The pleasant sensation of having tasted a glass of wine remained, but it lasted through the experiment, which lasted throughout the experiment was the only result of Dr. Bleasdale's ill-judged zeal.

Half-a-dozen exceedingly fine Sydney wines were next exposed to the action of the battery, each having succeeded upon it a glass of lemon juice. The effect of this was very fine, and proves that the tele-gastrograph is peculiarly well qualified to transmit the flavor of the most delicate foods. Intentionally, menus had not been forwarded to the various points of observation, as the inventor wished to have a perfectly unbiased opinion from the gentlemen who took part in the experiment. A scientific objector had endeavored, in anticipation, to account for the sensations by declaring that they were produced by the action of imagination. As he put it, "the stomachs of the observers, it must be remembered, are to be first filled with bread and butter, potatoes, &c., washed down with a copious supply of cold water. They then have wines placed in their mouths, and are told to prepare themselves for a sensation of fish, soup, wine, or what not. Now I consider that the mere fact of their connecting to take part in the experiment is *primarily* evidence that they were prepared to believe that the sensations would be imparted. The story is well authenticated that a man who was told he was to be led to death was blindfolded, placed on a table, and slightly pricked with a knife. The people about him spoke of the way the blood flowed, whispered to each other that his color was fading, and that his pulse was growing weaker, and that minute by minute he was dying before their eyes. Worked on by his imaginations, he did actually die, though from beginning to end he did not lose twenty drops of blood. Just in the same way those people will believe that they are taking whatever the bill of fare tells them is at the time put into the receiver, and that, in my opinion, is the sole explanation of the phenomena that have been or will be produced. But the fallacy of this argument, on which a great deal of stress was laid, was shown through the whole course of last night's proceedings. Several of those who felt the effect of the wine most notably Dean Macartney, Messrs. Munro, Longmore, Mirams, and Mr. Britten—would not have had a sensation of the kind if they knew what was coming. And so with the oysters. The general impression among the observers was that soup would have been the next thing supplied, and it came as rather a surprise when the delicious sensations of slowly swallowing the freshest and plumpest oysters came upon them. His Excellency sent a message himself by telephone congratulating the inventor on the marked success that had up to this time attended the experiments; and Professor Pearson and Mr. Berry simultaneously informed him from Castlemaine and Geelong, that they could almost smell the sea so fresh were the oysters. A glass of chablis closed this part of the performance; after which there was an interval of about five minutes, that was employed by the observers in comparing notes on what they had felt.

A slight variation was made in the method in which the soup was transmitted to the different points of observation. There were five soups prepared under the special management of Mr. Sayers, and a different kind was sent to each place. Clearly it was of a nature to make everyone regret when the supply ran out. Rather an amusing accident happened with that supplied to Government House. When it was announced that everything was ready, his Excellency and his friends put on their coats and hats, and their friends came on as one man and with various exclamations they withdrew the wires, and at the very moment the

turned out that the soup had been put into the receiver, adding, "not," and the gentlemen each received the sensation of having burned his mouth. Nothing can prove more plainly than this the fault of the theory of imagination; it was the fault of the only supply that was too hot; and it was the only place in which any inconvenience was experienced. It is worthy of note, however, that the unpleasant feeling of scalding disappeared as soon as the wire was withdrawn; while, on the contrary, the pleasurable sensations imparted by the tele-gastrograph to the palate and stomach were felt for several hours after. A glass of East India sherry succeeded the soup, and a feeling of a convivial and social nature became apparent at all the points.

It is unnecessary to enter into details of all the courses of the dinner. As it progressed, Mr. Britten, who undertook the task of supplying the viands in the receiver, leaving to Mr. Sayers the actual cooking, and to Mr. Hay and Mr. Phipps the carrying and passing of the dishes, grew more expert. He tested the temperature of all the food with a test thermometer lent by Dr. Maloney, and took care that nothing was too hot or too cold. It was very singular to notice the state of the food after it had been subjected to the action of the magnetic battery for the required time. To all appearances it was the same as when put in. A slice of schnapper, or Glippland perch, the liver and wing of a chicken, with a little Yorkshire ham, a cut of venison, or an oyster, was put into the receiver, and, having remained there for a certain time, was taken out to make room for something else. In every case the food looked as if it had been after being subjected to the action of the gastro-gastrograph as when first brought in from the kitchen; but it was found to be largely devoid of taste, and some analytical experiments, conducted on the spot by Baron Von Mueller and Messrs. C. Newbury and W. Johnson, proved it to be utterly valueless for human sustenance.

The sparkling wines were those that obtained the largest share of approbation. Every bubble on every glass of champagne poured into the receiver was faithfully imprinted on the palates of the observers at every one of the stations, and the only departure from the carefully-prepared menu was in response to urgent appeals for "more champagne." The dissipation of the viands and liquors with their elementary parts, and their distribution along the lines, was protracted or hastened according to the strength to which the battery was adjusted. A slice of the breast of a turkey weighing 400s. was distributed by way of experiment in forty-five seconds; while a fish of nearly fifteen pounds was made to last for nearly fifteen minutes. One very singular result was accidentally obtained in the course of this paper. Mr. Lyell, M.P., was looking for Mr. Munro on business connected with the proposed purchase of the Hobson's Bay Railway. Hearing that he was at the Age Office, he sent in his card to the editor, and was at once admitted. He was surprised to see a number of gentlemen sitting round the room with wires in their mouths, and all apparently enjoying themselves very much. At the termination of the course—a sweet—an explanation was given, but Mr. Lyell politely intimated his incredulity. To satisfy him we sent a message to the inventor requesting him as a favor to give Mr. Lyell a special sensation. Our request was complied with, but unfortunately Mr. Gatchhouse and Mr. J. Edwards were allowed to attend to the working of the machine. These gentlemen are given to practical jokes, and they put into the receiver a quantity sufficient for twenty persons, and turning the battery full on, discharged it into Mr. Lyell in little over a minute. This conduct was reprehensible, and might have been dangerous to the recipient had laid in a substance of solid food, as the other observers had done. As it turned out, no further harm was done than giving Mr. Lyell a temporary sensation of extreme repletion, and the momentary appearance of having consumed two bottles of champagne and a large quantity of claret.

Another practical joke, which was altogether out of place in the scientific experiment of this nature, was played by the same gentlemen upon the Minister of Education. When the dinner was finished, Mr. Smith directed the secretary to forward to the inventor—

"Education Office, Melbourne, 28th January, 1878.—SIR, The Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction directs me to place on record his grateful appreciation of your invention, and the pleasure that he has received from the excellent dinner of which he has partaken. The Hon. the Minister would be glad to enter into an arrangement with you by which the use of your machine could be secured by the department, so that all children attending the state schools could be daily given a meal, to be cooked in this office, and forwarded per wire between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m. This he considers would help to put an end to truancy, as he is inoperative to children to attend regularly. The Hon. the Minister is also anxious to put an end to the brutal and degrading practice of flogging the rising generation, and to substitute some punishment of a scientific nature that would be under his own immediate control. Please state if the sensation of cayenne pepper or hot West Indian pickles can be transmitted by your machine. If such is the case, the Minister would then at certain times throughout the day administer such punishment himself as he may consider necessary. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, G. WILSON BROWN, Secretary."

An immediate answer was forwarded. "Either cayenne pepper or pickles can be transmitted. Let Major Smith take the wire and try." Mr. W. C. Smith took the wire. The inventor was busy at the time in making arrangements for the transmission of cigar sensations, and the conduct of the experiment was left to Messrs. Gatchhouse and Edwards. A slight sprinkling of pepper and two or three pickles was what they were told to put into the receiver, but an unworthy disposition to make fun of the proceedings took possession of these gentlemen, and they emptied about an ounce of cayenne and a whole bottle of the hottest pickles into the machine, and then hurriedly left the club. Messrs. Brown and Gilchrist report that the Minister suffered very severely from this ill-timed joke, but some loss being laid on he speedily recovered. Mr. Smith subsequently said he would only administer this punishment to extreme cases. The severest punishment would be mild in comparison with it.

In this early stage of the invention it is

almost presumptuous to prognosticate what it will lead to. The business of the hotel-keeper and the restaurateur promises to be severely injured, if not abolished. A colonial colony at such an absurdly low rate that competition is simply impossible. The only drawbacks to the complete success of last night's experiments were the trifling mistakes we have mentioned, and the silly practical jokes on Messrs. Lyell and W. C. Smith. But when the machine is worked on business principles, the likelihood of mistakes occurring will be reduced to a minimum, and practical jokes will cease. The advantages of taking food in this manner are very great. To say nothing of its cheapness, it is far cleaner and pleasanter than the old-fashioned plan. None of the ill effects that follow overeating will be felt after a meal through the tele-gastrograph; while wine taken through it cheers but not intoxicates. A momentary feeling of intoxication certainly was experienced after the very large dose of sherry at the commencement of the dinner, but that disappeared when the wire was disconnected, and nothing but the feeling of having had enough remained. So likewise with cigars. The full flavor of the choice cigar continued in the receiver was enjoyed by everyone of the thirty-six observers, while there was neither expectation, a disagreeable odor from the breath, nor ashes littering the room. As the inventor said, "You could kiss your sweetheart after smoking for half-an-hour, and she would never know it." Some of the observers, who had smoked enjoyed the cigar thoroughly, and felt no ill effects from it. Dr. Fulton, who was present, was anxious to try how physio could be sent along the lines, and suggested putting a blue pill and black draught into the receiver; but, after communicating with all the stations, it was found that no gentleman would consent to have the experiment tried upon him. The warmest congratulations poured in upon the inventor at the close of the proceedings, and Sir George Bowen stated his intention of recommending him to Her Majesty for some mark of her favor. Messrs. Lyell and Munro have already commenced negotiations with him for the purchase of his patent by the Government, and it is stated they have every prospect of bringing matters to a successful termination.

## MARK TWAIN ON CELEBRATED ANECDOTES.

All my life, from boyhood up (says Mark Twain), I have had the habit of reading a certain set of anecdotes, for the reason they taught me and the pleasure they gave me. Many times I wished that the charming anecdotes had not stopped with their happy climax, but continued the pleasing history of the several characters and benefactors. This wish rose in my breast so persistently that at last I determined to satisfy it by making out the sequel of these anecdotes myself. So I set about it, and after great labor and tedious research accomplished my task. One day a benevolent physician (who had read the books), having found a stray poodle, suffering from a broken leg, conveyed the poor creature home, and after setting and bandaging the injured limb, gave the little outcast his liberty again, and thought no more about the matter. But how great was his surprise, upon opening his door one morning, some days later, to find the grateful poodle patiently waiting there, and in its company another stray dog, one of whose legs, by some accident, had been broken. The kind physician at once relieved the distressed animal, nor did he forget to admire the inscrutable goodness and mercy of God, who had been willing to use so humble an instrument as the poor outcast poodle for the inoculating of, &c., &c. Sequel.—The next morning the benevolent physician found the two dogs, beaming with gratitude, waiting at his door, and with them two other dogs—crip-ple, and the poodles were speedily healed, and the four went their way, leaving the benevolent physician more overcome by pious wonder than ever. The day passed, the morning came. There at the door sat now the four reconstructed dogs, and with them four others requiring reconstruction. This day also passed, another morning came; and now sixteen dogs, eight of them newly crippled, occupied the sidewalk, and the people were going around. By noon the broken legs were all set, but the pious wonder in the good physician's breast was beginning to get mixed with involuntary profanity. The sun rose once more, and exhibited thirty-two dogs, sixteen of them with broken legs, occupying the sidewalk and half of the street; the human spectators took up the rest of the room. The cries of the wounded, the songs of the healed brutes, and comments of the on-looking citizens made great and inspiring cheer; but traffic was interrupted in that street. The good physician directed a couple of assistant surgeons and got through his benevolent work before dark, first taking the precaution to cancel his church membership, so that he might express himself with the latitude which the case required. But some things have their limits. When once more the morning dawned, and the good physician looked out upon a massed and far-reaching multitude of clamorous and beseeching dogs, he said, "I might as well acknowledge it. I have been fooled by the books; they only tell the pretty part of the story and then stop. Fetch me the shot-gun; this thing has gone along far enough." He issued forth with his weapon, and chanced to step upon the tail of the original poodle, who promptly bit him in the leg. Now, the great and good work which this poodle had been engaged in had engendered in him such a mighty and augmenting enthusiasm as to turn his weak head at last and drive him mad. A month later when the benevolent physician lay in the death throes of hydrophobia, he called his weeping friends about him, and said—"Beware of the books. They tell but half of the story. Whenever a poor wretch asks you for help and you feel a doubt as to what result may flow from your benevolence, give yourself the benefit of the doubt and kill the applicant." And so saying he turned his face to the wall and gave up the ghost.

## A NORWEGIAN RIFLE.

A repeating, or magazine, rifle has been recently adopted by the Norwegian Government as the weapon to be supplied to the small-arm men of its navy. Rifles of this kind have long been largely employed in America, and were notoriously used on several occasions with very decisive effect by parties of adventurers from the United States who took part in the fighting in Mexico during the reign of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian; but, except in the Turkish army, they have not until now formed the armament of any regular

body of European troops. Generally speaking, the repeating rifle has, in addition to the parts of which a small arm usually consists, a magazine or chamber, either introduced into the stock of the weapon or placed underneath the barrel, capable of holding, as a rule, from seven to fifteen ball cartridges, and the mechanism of the breech-closing apparatus is so arranged that the same motion which ejects the empty cartridge case after firing brings up a fresh cartridge from the magazine and places it in the chamber of the barrel ready for firing. By this means, so long as any cartridges remain in the magazine, an increased rapidity of fire can be obtained; and afterwards, if there is no time or opportunity for reloading the firing can be continued as with an ordinary breech-loader. The particular weapon now adopted for the Norwegian navy is known as the Krag-Peterson rifle, after the names of its two designers—a lieutenant in the Norwegian artillery and a Swedish engineer; it is fitted with the Peabody breech-closing block; and has its magazine, which holds nine cartridges, placed beneath the barrel. The calibre of the rifle is 12.7 millimetres, the same as that of the Remington rifle, 1867 model, which is carried by the infantry of both the Swedish and Norwegian army; and the same ammunition can be used for both the weapons. —*Fall Mall Gazette.*

## CYPRUS IN THE LAST CENTURY.

(Land and Water.)  
As the Island of Cyprus is creating some interest in the public mind at this time, I think that a copy of an original letter from the late Mr. John Skipp, of Ledbury, to Mr. John Strang, occupying at that period the position of British Resident at Venice, may be thought interesting to your readers. The letter bears date, "Serrice, February 27, 1778," and the writer, who was of no small eminence as a traveller, an artist, and was at an subsequent time a very intimate friend of the late Mr. John Webb, of Finesse, among whose papers it is still preserved—

"In my last, which I wrote to you from Limasso, I told you I had been at Paphos, and that I intended to go to Serrice, where I have been arrived near a fortnight. The distance from Limasso to this place is about forty English miles, which we should have easily performed in a day had we not been overtaken by very heavy rains, which induced us to stop at a village about a mile out of the road for the night. Our guide carried us to the best house in the place, which at another time I should have thought miserable enough; but after what I had gone through at sea, everything ashore seemed a paradise.  
"There is nothing in travelling that amuses one more than the customs of a new country, when they differ from what one has seen or been used to in one's own. I was much struck with a compliment of an extraordinary kind, and which had it in mind the air of antiquity, that was paid us during our stay in a village above mentioned. We were no sooner retired to the place where we were to sleep, than the parson, or priest, entered the room, followed by near a dozen women, who immediately seated themselves on the floor in the eastern manner till we were undressed and got into bed, when they began to dance in pairs to a kind of pipe which was played upon by a boy, not in an ungraceful manner, after which, wishing us a good night, they retired. This I understood from our guide was intended as a compliment, and which they always pay to strangers. I have since slept in many different villages in the island, but this was the only place in which I had this compliment paid me; whether it is a custom peculiar to some particular villages only, or that they did not think us of consequence sufficient in the other places for such an honour, I don't know, but I believe it is not universal over the whole island. The people of Cyprus are by no means of a bad disposition, and one travels with the greatest safety; they are extremely courteous and benevolent in all kinds of charms and witchcraft. There is not a house or even a field that has not its good and evil genius, and they are taught to believe that the former is more or less ready to protect it against the latter, according to the good or bad manner of life of the owner of it. The views with which these notions have been inculcated into an ignorant, credulous people are evident, and the effects produced by them are by no means bad. Now I am upon this subject I must not omit relating to you what, not having been an eye-witness of it, I do not affirm for true, but after having been assured of the truth of it by persons of most undoubted veracity, I can't say I positively disbelieve it—this is the cure of the bite of the asp by sympathy. Cyprus is much infested by this terrible animal, for whose poison they have no medical cure, and if the person bit happens to be out of reach of the person who has the power (for application must be made to him within twenty-four hours) and the secret is known to only four persons, the most infallibly dies. The wounded person goes immediately to bed, and one of his friends is dispatched to the person who is to cure him; when he arrives, he stoops him at the threshold of his door, and taking the earth that happens to be on each side his feet where he stands, he puts it into a glass of water, and gives it to the man to drink, when the patient gradually grows better till he quite recovers. The power of charming serpents is known to many people in Egypt, and likewise in Cyprus. My curiosity to be an eye-witness of so extraordinary a thing as that of eating and handling the most venomous serpents without receiving any harm from them, induced me to go to the house of one of these men, to see him perform what appeared to me almost incredible. The man made no difficulty in going immediately to find one, which he had no sooner done than he took it very quietly up in his hand as if it lay sleeping in the sun; the animal struggled much to disengage itself but never attempted to bite him though he had it in his power. I could not observe that he had any oilment or anything rubbed over his hand that might have produced a stupor in the animal and have deprived it for a time of the power of biting, but, on the contrary, it appeared to be perfectly itself, and endeavored in the best manner it could to regain its liberty. There is one circumstance I was told, which is, that these people who have this art never kill the animals when they catch them, but always give them to another person to do it. This asp frequently grows to a great size; I have myself seen one near as large as my leg. They are a great nuisance to the island, and many places are so much infested by them that they become quite uninhabited upon this account. I could relate to you many curious stories that I have been told upon the subject of charms and incantations, many of which are truly ridiculous, and



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## Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.  
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December, 1877, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1878. se1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878. nol

## Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH STEAMER STRATHMORE,  
Rowell, Master, FROM LONDON,  
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Underwritten, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Steamer alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.  
Goods remaining in store after the 2nd September next will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless written notice to the contrary is given by Noon To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 26, 1878. se2

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK LIZZIE PERRY,  
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 26, 1878. se2

BRITISH BARK DARTMOUTH,  
FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwritten for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 7, 1878.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. CITY OF PEKING, from San Francisco and Yokohama, are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwritten for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Owners' risk and expense.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1878.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Bark MANILA II, GUNZE, Master, from HAMBURG, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the Vessel.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1878.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwritten for counter signature, and take immediate delivery of this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
H. de POUEY,  
Agent.  
Ex "Amazons," from  
TH 1844, Mr. L. Thevenin, }  
1 case Ink, } Marseilles.  
Ex "Pet Ho," from  
S No. 419/21 Order, 15 Cases }  
Wine, } Marseilles.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship BELGIC, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 30, 1878. se6

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL,  
HONGKONG.THIS EVENING,  
August 31st, 1878.

## FOURTH NIGHT

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA  
AND  
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

On this occasion will be produced  
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA  
"GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,"  
In Four Acts.

## CAST OF CHARACTERS:

DROGAN (A Page).....Miss ELOIA MAY.  
Cecilio (Duke of Salsan).....Mr. H. VERNON.  
Golo (Prime Minister).....Mr. J. ROLLINGS.  
Charles Martel.....Mr. F. HAGEMAN.  
Burgomaster of Curyco.....Mr. SUTTON.  
Oswald (A Page).....Miss B. DRAGAN.  
Philibert (Squire to Charles Martel).....Mr. G. HODSON.  
Grab (The Bold).....Mr. H. VERNON.  
Piton (Gendarmes).....Mr. J. ROLLINGS.  
Brigitte.....Miss A. DRAGAN.  
Genevieve.....Miss CLARA STAFFERT.  
Bakers Councillors, &c.

THIS EVENING, the 31st August, 1878.

## "THE WONDERFUL PIE."

## "THE BALCONY DUET."

## "THE SONG OF THE PIE."

## "THE CROWING CHORUS."

## "THE PAGE'S SONG."

## "CHARLES MARTEL'S DEPARTURE FOR PALESTINE."

## "THE GENDARMES' DUET."

## "DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG."

## "THE CUP OF TEA SONG."

## "Golo's Grotesque Song and Dance."

## "OSWALD'S SONG AND DANCE."

## "GENEVIEVE."

TICKETS to the Land and Water Theatre at Messrs KRUZE & Co.'s, where Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

## PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Body of Hall,.....\$1.  
Stalls,.....\$2.  
Dress Circle,.....\$3.  
Private Box for Nine,.....\$12.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

S. DE LILLE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1878. se1

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL,  
HONGKONG.MONDAY EVENING,  
September 2nd, 1878.THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA  
AND  
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

By Special Request will be Repeated  
"La Fille de Madame Angot."

MISS ELOIA MAY  
as  
CLAIRETTE.

## PROGRAMME:

CLAIRETTE.....Miss ELOIA MAY.  
Amo Pion.....Mr. VERNON.  
Pompoulet.....Mr. ROLLINGS.  
Léonard.....Mr. HAGEMAN.  
Trenitz.....Mr. SUTTON.  
Cadet.....Mr. HODSON.  
Police Agent.....Mr. SUTTON.  
Officer of Guards.....Mr. SUTTON.  
Madame Lange.....Miss A. DRAGAN.  
Babette.....Miss B. DRAGAN.  
Amarante.....Mrs. VERNON.  
Soldiers, Market Men, &c.

## ACT I.

## THE MARKET PLACE.

## ACT II.

## MADAME LANGE'S DRAWING ROOM.

## ACT III.

## PUBLIC GARDENS.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs KRUZE & Co.

## PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Body of Hall,.....\$1.  
Stalls,.....\$2.  
Dress Circle,.....\$3.  
Private Box for Nine,.....\$12.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

S. de LILLE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1878. se5

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer "KILLARNEY" Captain O'Neill, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HOP KEE.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1878. se2

## FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

The Steamship "COMMONWEALTH" Captain A. SMITH, will be despatched to the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1878. se4

## FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Commonwealth having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underwritten, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-day, the 31st Instant.  
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 8th Proximo will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

HAWTHERNE, British barque, Captain C. Mead.—Wieler & Co.

CENTRAL, American ship, Captain J. M. Beane.—Butcherfield & Swire.

BALABAY, British barque, Captain Robert Kimmond.—Stearns & Co.

SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, Capt. A. Hughes.—Captain.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31, *Angustura*, German barque, 418, R. Boysen, Bangkok Aug. 8, Rice.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Aug. 31, *Regent*, American ship, 980, R. P. Bowdoin, Bangkok Aug. 5, Rice and Salt.—LEE HEE LEE.

Aug. 31, *Yotung*, British steamer, 286, S. W. Goggin, Swatow Aug. 30, General.—Kwok AGNEW.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31, *Wm. Turner*, for Foochow.

31, *Elizabeth*, for Newchwang.

31, *Quest*, for Callao.

31, *Quang Balaug*, for Quinhon.

31, *Prata Amado*, for Portland (O.).

31, *Kato Takahashi*, for Foochow.

31, *Djinnah*, for Marseilles, &c.

31, *Emeralda*, for Manila.

## CLEARED.

*Lodona*, for Victoria.

*Prince Louis*, for Portland (Oregon).

*Ceylon*, for Nagasaki.

*The Tweed*, for Singapore.

*Kenton*, for London.

*City of Baltimore*, for London, &c.

*Glamorganshire*, for Hio.

*Ordouan*, for Hio.

*Franklin*, for Quinhon.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Angustura*, from Bangkok, 11 Ch. nee.

Per *Regent*, from Bangkok, 4 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Djinnah*, for Saigon, Sister Benjamin, and 10 Chinese for Marseilles, Col. P. de Montev, wife, daughter, and 2 children, Messrs. Marzano, Rustillo, J. A. Sierra, Biela, Wilson, K. von Kalm, Jones, J. Zicht, A. Pauzet, and Miss Azoulet.—From Shanghai: for Marseilles, Messrs. E. Wright, Treliakoff, Rohl, and Ringer.—From Yokohama: for Singapore, Sister St. Mathilde and Ste. Arlette; for Port Said, Mr. Gregory Blintzky for Marseilles, Messrs. T. Albinson, U. Durand, and Blechryder.

Per *Emeralda*, for Manila, Messrs. J. V. McLeod, Eugene Bandinger, W. H. Harvey, and A. L. Barretto.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque *Angustura* reports: Light winds throughout the passage.

The American ship *Regent* reports: Light winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Pekin*, sailed 24th August, 1878.—For London: from Canton and Macao, 29,597 boxes Tea, containing 118,985 lbs. Congou, 433,778 lbs. So. Opper, and 67,218 lbs. So. O. Pekoe; from Canton, 254 bales Silk, 26 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 100 bales Cocoon; from Shanghai, 3,868 boxes, 10,417 half-chests, 181 chests and 799 pigs Tea (particulars unknown); 316 bales Silk, and 218 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 115 bales Silk, and 1 case Silk Piece Goods.—For Continent: from Canton, 181 bales Silk, 40 bales Cocoon, and 40 bales Punjum Silk; from Shanghai, 105 bales Silk, and 38 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 23 bales Silk.

Per S. S. *Djinnah*, sailed 31st August, 1878.—For London, 469 bales Silk, 5 cases Silks, 3,214 boxes, 558 half-chests and 1,076 pigs Tea, and 6 pigs Sundries.—For Continent, 1,201 bales Silk, 175 bales Waste Silk, 12 cases Silks, 180 boxes, 466 half-chests and 40 chests Tea, and 758 pigs Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW, Per *Yuet*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 2nd September.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Per *Killarney*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 2nd September.

Per *Jess*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd September, instead of as previously notified.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON, Per *Pernambuco*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 2nd September.

For YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, AND NAGASAKI, Per *Commonwealth*, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd September.

For HAIPHONG, Per *Thales*, is postponed till further notice.

## MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet *Menmuir*, will be despatched from Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 6th September, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Koppal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m. Supplementary mail received on board with late fee of 18 cents till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, August 27, 1878. se6

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Kashgar* will be despatched with Mails for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served through London, on SATURDAY, the 7th September.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 6th September.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 7th September.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via *Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 30, 1878. se7

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Belgic* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Sept., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878. se11

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Irascundy* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 14th Sept., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 13th September.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 14th September.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878. se14

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11. Morning 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, setting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Etal.

St. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson, setting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

St. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BENJAMIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Lewis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Benjamins Foundling House, West Point.

## MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Yuet leaves for Coast Ports.

2 p.m.—*Killarney* leaves for Singapore, &c.

Goods per *Strathmore* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## Auction.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. Hufham's residence, "Ball's Court."

## Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zeland Lodge.

## Amusement.

Opera Bouffe at the City Hall.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, September 4:—

Daylight.—*Commonwealth* leaves for Yokohama, &c.

THURSDAY, September 5:—